

## LITERATURE CITED.

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- PARK, ORLANDO. 1929. Ecological observations upon the myrmecocoles of *Formica ulkei* Emery, especially *Leptinus testaceus* Mueller. *Psyche*, 36: 195-215.
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- 1932a. The myrmecocoles of *Lasius umbratus mixtus aphidicola* Walsh. *Ann. Ent. Soc. Am.*, 25: 77-88.
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- 1932b. The food of *Batrissodes globosus* (Lec.). *Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc.*, 40: 377-378.

### Preoccupied Names of Dolichopodid Flies and the New Names Proposed for the Species (Diptera).

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Having known for some time that some of these names were preoccupied, and my attention having been called to others by Abbe O. Parent, I am giving new names to these species, together with the name, author and time of the first description of the species first described under the name.

**Sciapus parvus**, new name for *Psilopus pectoralis* Van Duzee, Panama, American Museum Bulletin, Vol. lxi, Article v, p. 168, April 11, 1931.

A *Psilopus pectoralis* was described by Meij. in 1913 and has since been placed in *Sciapus*.

**Sciapus tenuis**, new name for *Sciapus tenuitarsis* Van Duzee, Brazil, American Museum Novitates, No. 483, p. 12, August 7, 1931.

A *Psilopus tenuitarsis* Meij. was proposed for a species from New Guinea, in 1913.

**Argyra splendens**, new name for *Argyra splendida* Van Duzee, California, Proc. U. S. National Museum, Vol. lxxvi, Art. 23, p. 21, 1925.

An *Argyra splendidus* Meij. was described from Sumatra, in 1916.

**Sympycnus bullacki**, new name, after Mr. Bullock who took the specimens, for *Sympycnus imperfectus* Van Duzee, Guatemala, Proc. U. S. National Museum, Vol. lxxiv, Art. 10, p. 25, February 9, 1929.

A *Sympycnus imperfectus* Becker was described from Europe in 1918.

**Medetera univittata**, new name for *Medetera obesa* Van Duzee, New York State, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., fourth series, Vol. ix, p. 264, 1919.

A *Medetera obesa* Kow. was described from Central Europe in 1877.

*Medetera arctica*, new name for *Medetera bicolor* Van Duzee, Alaska, Ohio Journal of Science, Vol. xxii, p. 249, 1923.

A *Medetera bicolor* Meig. was described from Central Europe in 1838.

*Medetera aeneiventris*, new name for *Medetera acneus* Van Duzee, California, California Academy of Sciences, fourth series, Vol. ix, p. 263, August 26, 1919.

A *Medetera acnea* Meigen was described from Central Europe, in 1838.

*Medetera viridiventris*, new name for *Medetera currani* Van Duzee, Panama, Bulletin American Museum, Vol. lx, Art. v, p. 182, April 11, 1932.

A *Medetera currani* Parent, was described from Africa, January, 1932.

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### Water-boatmen Try To Land On Auto Top (Hemipt.: Corixidae).

While collecting insects on September 8, 1932, we drove off the main highway near Atlanta, down a narrow road through a rather sparse thicket, and parked our auto. It was about four P. M., and the sun was shining very brightly. While we were yet in the auto, we noticed what appeared to be many drops of rain striking the top of the auto. Then we noticed that there were a great number of bugs striking the bright radiator hood.

When we got out to catch the bugs we saw hundreds of them striking the bright top of the new auto. We caught several hundred in a few minutes. There must have been several thousand of the corixids that struck the top and radiator hood during the fifteen minutes that we remained there. Mr. H. G. Barber, of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, identified the water-boatmen as *Arctocorixa nitida* Fieber.

The next afternoon we drove our old auto to the same spot, but none of the corixids struck the car. Then the next afternoon we again drove our new auto to the same spot, and the bugs again struck the top and radiator hood in great numbers.

The sun shining upon the top and radiator hood gave the appearance of water. It was very interesting to watch them as they struck the auto top, a great many of them struck it upside down, then they would use their legs as they would, if they had struck water.

We made a survey of the country near the place, and found a small stream a short distance away. This was only a few feet wide and was overhung with small trees.—P. W. FATTIG, Emory University, Emory University, Georgia.